

THE TOWN OF PREVEZA AND THE GRIEF OF ARTA.

This is the town on the southernmost point of Albania, which was bombarded by the Greek fleet Sunday and yesterday, and from which the Turks sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia. The view here given is from Fort Punta, and was photographed in 1892.

In forces, as this dispatch is being forwarded, are holding their positions in the Melona Pass.

During the severe fighting which began yesterday evening, Greeks and Turks alike fought and behaved in the most admirable manner.

Information received from the front late to-night announced that the Turks had occupied the whole extent of the Melona Pass and the commanding heights from Meckhe to Papayevda, as well as all the heights. The Turkish losses thus far are reported to be slight, thirty killed and fifty wounded. There were one hundred Greek corpses on the hill opposite the Turkish position.

The Turks declare that the Greeks were driven during the fighting to-day, being cut off from supplies and liquor.

Kenan Bey has returned from Karyai. The fighting continued when he left there. The Turkish loss at that place was two hundred. Kenan Bey says he counted nearly 1,000 dead Greeks.

The battle, resulting in giving the Turks possession of Melona Pass, was waged with the most admirable courage and determination on both sides. The whole Pass rang with the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. It was, however, around the two Greek blockhouses that the most furious conflict occurred. They were defended with the utmost valor and tenacity.

In the midst of the hottest fighting four Turkish soldiers, advancing in skirmishing order under a deadly fire, became detached from their main body. Nevertheless, they added to advance with perfect self-possession amid a hail of bullets. One of the men was hit and fell, then the second man was shot, and the third received a bullet wound. But the fourth man calmly continued firing without regard for his personal safety.

The most important Greek blockhouse, named Kritchora, was strongly fortified and defended by earthworks. The Turks mostly attacked in skirmishing order, firing independently. They seldom fired volleys. The town of Klessona is deserted by its inhabitants, who have fled northward and toward Salonika, fearing that the fighting between the Turks and Greeks will extend to this place.

GREEKS ENTER EPIRUS.

Strong Army Under Colonel Manos Crosses the Arakphos—Severe Fighting.

Athens, April 19.—Firing recommenced this morning between the Greeks and Turks at several points along the frontier.

Colonel Manos, at the head of 25,000 Greek troops, has crossed the River Arakphos, on the frontier of Epirus, and is now starting that part of South Albania, after driving driven back the Turkish advance army.

A dispatch from the Greek headquarters in Larissa this afternoon says that three important positions were occupied near Arta to-day by the Greek troops.

Dispatches from Tynavro, northwest of Larissa, say that the fighting in the vicinity of Revent and Bouglad lasted throughout Sunday. The Greeks captured two Turkish positions, one of which was retaken later by the Turks. The fighting was of a desperate character, hand to hand, and the Greeks are reported to have advanced into the Damazi Plain and to have occupied Viglia, which commands it, after capturing a battery of Turkish artillery.

A second engagement occurred at Geltzovail, where the Greeks were driven back. The Greek brigade commanded by General Makropoulos was able to reform after giving way before the Turkish assault. Another Greek brigade, under command of General Minepoulos, is hurrying to reinforce General Makropoulos.

The Greek battle ship Spetzai has been taking part in the bombardment of Prevesa. Firing recommenced at 5:30 a. m. to-day.

A body of 700 Greek "insurgents" has landed at Syrakko, Epirus, and is now marching on Filiplada.

Numerous other bands of Greek "insurgents" have entered Epirus.

Prince Nicholas of Greece, the third son of King George, has been ordered to the front in command of a battery of artillery.

At the second sitting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday the House voted the various measures proposed by the Government and then adjourned sine die. The sitting lasted until 2 o'clock this morning.

At the request of the Greek Minister at Constantinople, Prince Mavrocordato, the

French Embassy there, has been authorized to take under its protection the Greek Catholics in Turkey.

At the close of the Cabinet meeting, M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the Greek Minister to France.

GREECE'S PORTS OPEN.

Powers Will Not Enforce a Blockade, Vassos May Return to Fight.

London, April 19.—It is reported that the powers, so far from blockading Greek ports, will even allow Colonel Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he decides to do so. In any case, the Greek fleet would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides, in addition, keeping open the supply of provisions and munitions for the Greek Army.

ALBANIANS TURN BACK.

Instead of Going to Larissa They Begin Operations in Epirus.

Rome, April 19.—A dispatch to the Messaggero from Arta announces that 2,000 Albanians who started into Greece with the express intention of reaching Larissa, have recrossed the frontier and are now ravaging Epirus.

Constantinople, April 19.—The Imperial Ottoman Bank has offered the Government to establish at Elassoua and maintain at its own expense a hospital for the wounded.

Two of the Hellenic Brigades Enter Turkey in Different Directions.

Larissa, April 19.—5 p. m.—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Revent, and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damazi, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the Turks, who are retreating in disorder.

Heavy fighting is in progress at Geltzovail. It has been going on since noon. The Greeks are trying to recapture the place.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, April 19.—The Greek troops, as this dispatch is sent, are advancing on Philippiada, northwest of Arta. A detachment of 800 Greek troops is in readiness to land at Prevesa, the Turkish fortified position north of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. The Turkish forts at that place have been almost completely destroyed by the bombardment of the Greek fleet. Many of the forts have been reduced to ashes.

Athens, April 19.—A telegram received this evening from Arta says the Turkish troops have left that point for Joudia. The sea off Prevesa is very rough. The firing there today was desultory.

The Crown Prince Constantine has gone to Tynavro.

BALKANS ARE NEUTRAL.

Russia Has Assurances That They Will Not Aid Greeks in the War.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—Referring to the formation of an alliance between Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, it is semi-officially pointed out to-day that the league being formed is not only for their protection against Turkey and Austria, but, against Pan-Hellenic aspirations in the Balkan peninsula.

Therefore, it is added, Greece is unable to count upon any support from them in the present conflict, and, moreover, their respective Ministers have positively assured Russia that their Governments will maintain strict neutrality.

FIGHTING AT ARTA.

Crossing of the River Arakphos Attended by Many Severe Conflicts.

Athens, April 19.—A dispatch from Arta, filed at 11:30 this morning, announced that fighting continues between the Greeks and Turks at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta and elsewhere in that vicinity. The Turkish batteries at Hamidieh and Pantokratoros are replying feebly.

The crossing of the River Arakphos by the Greek army, under Colonel Manos, numbering about 25,000 men, was attended by severe fighting, during which the Greek artillery batteries distinguished themselves. This Greek force is now in Epirus.

Dispatches from the front received here this evening say that the Turks, in considerable force, have been attacking Revent, not far from Tynavro, northwest of Larissa, which would indicate that the

Greeks have not advanced far into the Damazi Plain. It is added that the Turks were repulsed at Revent.

A still later dispatch from Gritzovail admits that the Turks have recaptured that place.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

Some of the Papers Express Fear That General Peace Is Endangered.

By Julian Ralph. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, April 19.—The Journal announced the explosion in the powder magazine of Europe twenty-four hours before any newspaper of England. It is only today that we see the news in print.

Through or under all the leaders in the principal papers is the evident consciousness of the writer that many believe Russia and Germany urged Turkey to begin war. Some, like the Chronicle, assert it as a fact; some hint at it, and some, like the Times, deny it.

The French dailies regard the situation as dangerous to the peace of Europe, but most English journals either ignore or dwell but lightly on his phase of the situation.

Danger of General War.

The Journal des Debats, of Paris, says that as Europe has allowed the war, it is her bounden duty not to allow it to spread. The editor says the danger of conflagration could only arise from two causes—insurrection in Thrace, Albania or Macedonia, or by the adoption of a warlike policy by Serbia, Bulgaria or Montenegro, but the enormous concentration of Turkish troops at Macedonia, Albania and Thrace contributes to quiet these countries, while the other three are in no mood to rush into an adventurous policy, and even if they were it is certain the European powers may persuade or coerce them.

Still Europe must not place undue reliance in these guarantees. The present war remains a deplorable fact. The Temps declares that the voice of the civilized world, raised in behalf of conscience and the sacred interest of humanity, should summon the belligerents to lay down their arms.

Comment of London Papers.

Turning to London, the Daily Mail says Turkey has much the best of the situation, holding the mountain passes and facing the open country, with ten men and guns to every armed Greek opposing her. The editor foresees no future complications, except that Europe will be asked to interfere to save the Greeks from the consequences of their own foolishness.

The Chronicle, which is for Greece against

the powers, argues on the theory that the powers have been playing for war as the only way out of the deadlock among themselves. It is idle to prophesy, but the Chronicle believes, it says, that Greece will give a good account of herself. "We assume," the paper continues, "that the great powers will remain neutral, and when something happens they will ratify accomplished facts."

Break in the Concert.

The Standard is uncommonly frank as to the rupture in the concert, and this is proof that the division first announced in the Journal did really occur. The editor says the Sultan had ample excuse for striking back, but should the Greek Army suffer grave reverses, Berlin and St. Petersburg may rejoice, but the gratification in London, Paris and Rome will not be so unqualified. Should Edhem Pasha find more than his match in the Crown Prince of Greece, then the powers, more especially those that gave Turkey a free hand, would be confronted with a fresh batch of problems, especially if claims were advanced by Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, as a reward for their quiescence.

The Standard declares Turkey has 140,000 troops on the frontier against 80,000 Greeks, but the Greek irregulars minimize this disparity. It is less a question of numbers, than leadership. What will soon be decided is whether Prince Constantine or Edhem Pasha is the greater commander. What occurred Saturday night is likely to be repeated on a larger scale and indefinitely until the Greek army is in forced retreat upon Athens.

Fears for General Peace.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The first thing is to keep the conflict within the narrowest possible dimensions. No one in his senses can regard these explosions in the most dangerous spots of Europe without the gravest apprehension for the peace of the world. All the more reason is there for strenuous, united effort on the part of the six powers to patch up the quarrel speedily or at least prevent its spreading. We gladly acknowledge some hopeful elements still exist in a situation which everyone confesses is sufficiently serious."

Last of all I quote the Times: "It would be idle to deny that the continuation of the struggle between Greece and Turkey continues to menace European peace. It is impossible on that ground, if upon no other, to credit the rumor telegraphed from Athens to the effect that two of the great powers inclined the Porte to begin hostilities."

"Such a course, it is hardly necessary to say, if it were really adopted, must tend to seriously impair the confidence of the other members of the European concert in the loyalty of their allies. The concert

may yet do much to localize and to shorten the war which it has failed to prevent, but to do so it must continue to act in complete harmony."

NO WAR YET?

Moustapha Bey Says That the Present Hostilities Are Merely Preliminary Movements.

Washington, April 19.—The Turkish Minister, Moustapha Bey, has communicated with Secretary Sherman on the status of the Turkish-Greek conflict. He officially informed the American Secretary of State of the termination of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece and of the attitude of offence which Turkey had been compelled to take by reason of the aggressive course of Greece. It was expressly known, however, that no declaration of war had been issued.

Until this official step is taken the hostilities along the frontier are regarded in the light of preliminary movements, designed to secure strategic position, but not constituting war as contemplated by a formal declaration of war. Until this declaration is made the United States Government is not likely to give official recognition to the existing state of affairs by an announcement of neutrality or such other step as the authorities may regard as necessary to safeguard American interests.

STRENGTH OF GREECE.

Its Fighters Come from the Secret Society, the National Brotherhood.

Washington, April 19.—"Greece has not a single chance to make a fight against Turkey. Greece cannot make even a respectable resistance." Such is the opinion of an attaché of the British Embassy here, expressed to a Journal representative today. This opinion, together with the assertion of Moustapha Bey, was submitted to a member of the National Brotherhood of Greece. It has the countenance of King George, but no official position. He said: "England and Turkey are assuming too much on the weakness of Greece. It is true that the Turks outnumber us, but on account of the topography the Turks will have to fight on ground of our choosing. Battles will be pitched in places where a small force is more effective than a great army."

"We have seriously prepared for this war. The Ethnikhe Heptalia has the country and the Greek islands thoroughly organized. The references in the dispatches to irregular bands of Greeks operating against the Turks refer to the demonstrations of this society. While it has no official standing, its members are drilled. The King knows all about this organization. It was the method adopted to drill the Greeks inexpensively, and without attracting attention. The world will be surprised by the strength and efficiency of the Greeks. This society has been very thorough in its work. It precipitated this war after a careful consideration of the consequences and for the purpose of freeing the Greek provinces and islands now under Turkish rule."

The Turkish Minister intimates in his opinion that this difficulty may be settled through diplomatic channels. I can assure you that the matter has gone beyond that stage. Diplomacy will not be available until the parties have tried their strength on the field. I am constantly advised of the situation and know whereof I speak."

CHICAGO BEARS RUN.

The Bulls There Carry Wheat Up to 75 Cents, Amid a Wild Scene in the Pit.

Chicago, April 19.—Feverish war, with its excitement, losses and victories, was the main cause to-day of one of the wildest scenes in the history of the Chicago wheat pit. The war fever was in the air and although checked by pacific private cable advices to some extent, it converted willow bears into rampant bulls and both May and July wheat went soaring.

When the closing gong sounded this afternoon the wheat bears were running. The bulls, flushed with victory, had carried the price of May wheat to 75 cents and July to 73½. During the hottest period of the session, the price of both cereals had been carried around 78 cents.

John Cudaby is rated as one of the biggest winners, being credited with over \$100,000 profits for the day. W. R. Linn is believed to have cleared an equal amount, while John W. Gates, president of the Illinois Steel Company, and President William T. Baker, of the Board of Trade, are all the way from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to the good. The losses were pretty well scattered.

The old-time appearance of the wheat pit was a refreshing sight to the gallery spectators. It reminded some of the old-timers of the days when such veteran spec-

gers as Hutchinson and Partridge were buying millions of bushels on faith and driving the bears crazy. It was an echo of the memorable Spring days when Harper, of the Fidelity Bank, attempted to corner all the grain in the United States through the Chicago market. Veteran speculators had no time to-day to place their orders through brokers, and were seen in the pit themselves bellowing like madmen in their frantic demands for more wheat.

After playing with the 78-cent quotation like a shuttlecock for several minutes, the fury of the brokers spent itself in a moderate reaction took place, under the influence of foreign advices. Private cables began to flash their messages into the pit with the uniform story that no general European war is imminent and that the Greeks and Turks will not be allowed by the powers to excite a general disturbance. There was also the meritable temptation to realize speedily obtained profits, and the scalpers began to sell, forcing the market down two or three points. It could get no further, however, as the bull sentiment was strong on general principles. Crop advices told of continued cold weather and late seeding in

In May wheat, which is the nearest option, quotations were made simultaneously in different parts of the pit at from 82½¢ to 83½¢. At the highest price the advance was ½¢ cents per bushel over Saturday's closing. It advanced to 83½¢, sold down to 82¢, rallied quickly at 83½¢, and closed at 81½¢. This was a net advance of ¼¢ cents per bushel for the day.

July wheat opened simultaneously at 82½¢ and 82¾¢, an extreme advance of ½¢ cents per bushel. It rose to 83½¢, sagged to 81½¢, rallied to 82½¢, and closed at 81¢, a net gain of ¼¢ cents per bushel. September opened 5½¢ higher at 80¢, and closed with a net gain of 3½¢ at 78½¢.

While this excitement prevailed on the Produce Exchange the Stock Exchange had a flurry of its own. The chairman's gavel had hardly fallen proclaiming the opening of the board before, with one immense roar, the brokers began to throw blocks of stock into the market. Instead of there being one opening price there were many, ranging from one-quarter to one-half per cent.

The opening on New York Central ranged

from 97 to 97½, while those of St. Paul were simultaneously from 70½ to 70¾. All of the international stocks were weak, especially the Louisville & Nashville, which, within a minute or two of the opening, declined to 40½, which was 3½ below the closing of Saturday.

Foreign houses generally sold stocks, apparently under orders received from the other side. The weakness of Louisville & Nashville was considered very significant, as it was known to be held very largely by the Rothschilds. That a stock in which they were so largely interested should be the weakest on the list was taken as an indication of the sentiment of the European bankers on the Greco-Turkish war.

The feeling is very general that unless the present outbreak will lead to a war which will drag in the great powers, the appreciation in American securities will not be very great. Just how probable such a contingency may be the European financial centres are expected to indicate to-day. It is feared that a sudden and sharp decline in Greek and Turkish bonds, which

WHEAT GOES UP 4½¢.

Great Excitement on the Produce Exchange—Stocks, Too, Feel the War's Effect.

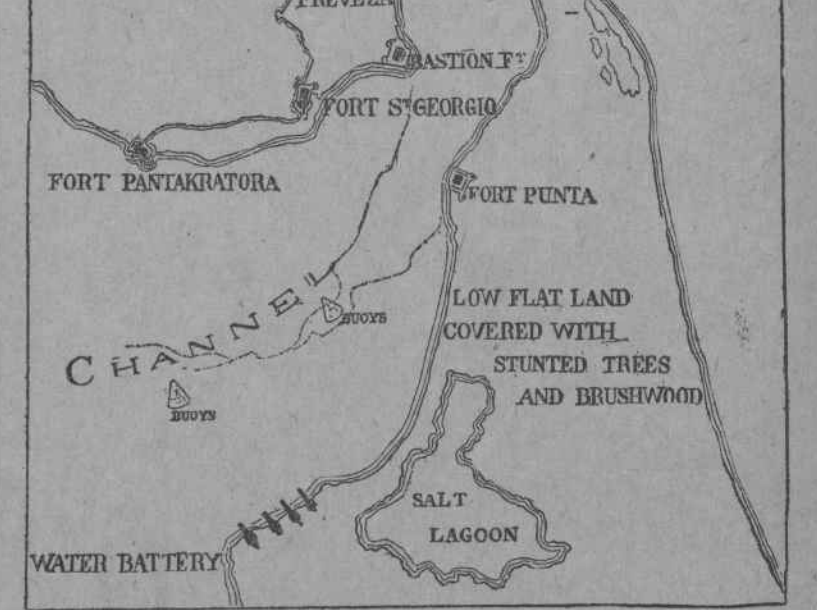
Wall Street was filled with "war" yesterday. As the markets of England and Continental Europe were closed owing to holidays, the markets in this city were, in a measure, reflectors showing the sentiment of Europe in the present commotions between Greece and Turkey. What will be done in Europe to-morrow regarding stocks, bonds and other securities and wheat and food products is the question which was uppermost in the minds of the Wall Street men when they left their offices last night.

The greatest excitement prevailed on the Produce Exchange at the opening of the wheat market yesterday morning. The interest centred in the wheat pit, where the brokers were struggling to get to the front and be heard.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills

after dinner pills, 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



The Strategic Importance of Preveza. By Lieut. G. L. Carden, U. S. N.

THE STRATEGIC importance of Preveza lies in the fact that it is a fortified seaport, in touch with the Turkish base of operations. So long as Preveza could be held supplies could be gotten to the Turkish army by sea.

The town lies on the narrow strip of land which borders the Strait of Preveza. The defence of the place is entrusted to Forts Punta, Nuevo, the Bastion work and Forts St. George and Pantokratoros.

The channel leading into the Gulf of Arta is narrow and shallow. There is seldom over twelve feet of water on the bar. Up to the low-water mark vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can approach.

Fort Punta, Fort Pantokratoros and the Bastion battery have a full sweep of the channelway. The strongest of these forts is Pantokratoros. The latter work mounts two tiers of guns. Fort Punta is supplied with a number of heavy guns, and is a breastwork battery.

The town of Preveza is enclosed by a high wall. There are three main gates. In the centre are the palace and Fort Nuevo. This latter work is on high ground, and commands nearly every part of the city. The land lying to the northward and westward of Preveza is low and even. This ground is studded with houses and interspersed with olive trees.

The streets of Preveza are narrow, uneven and unpaved. The houses are chiefly constructed of wood or built in Turkish style. The population is about 5,000.

On the land side the walls are protected by a dry moat and ditch, with salients fortified at intervals. Fort Nuevo from within the town has a sweep of the northern side of the harbor and of the inner portion of the channel leading to the Gulf of Arta.

Fort St. George, at the southwestern angle of the town, is fortified with modern quick-firing guns. It is a well-built, bastioned position. This fort has a full command of the anchorages of the port.

Fort Pantokratoros entirely covers the approach to the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. It is surrounded by a wet ditch. This fort is the first one to come into view when making the land. The weakness of the place is due to some degree to the shallowness of the channel, which prevents the establishing of an efficient mine system. When the water is so shallow it is a comparatively easy matter to counter-mine torpedoes. On the other hand, only light-draft gunboats can get in close enough to Forts St. George and Punta to make their fire felt. The ground on which the town proper stands is high, but does not admit of being held once the forts are silenced.

To the Greeks the importance of taking Preveza is great. Greek ships can supply the army in Northern Greece in short time by sea, leaving the interior communications free to transport troops. Such supplies as the Turks could manage to obtain would have to run the blockade of Greek war ships.

Preveza communicates by telegraph with Arta and Yalova and with the general European system. It holds direct communication with Corfu by a regular line of steamers, and indirectly with Trieste, Brindisi and Marseilles. Owing to the shallowness of the channel only light-draft vessels are employed.

There has been a comparatively brisk trade prior to the war between Preveza and neighboring Greek ports. The exports consist principally of olive oil, wool, butter, cheese and valonia.

The bar which lies before Preveza extends from Pantokratoros fort in an outward, irregular curve, southward to Skiles Point, one and one-third miles distant, and which shows a decided tendency to grow out westward and to decrease in depth.

The Northwest, and another point or two was registered on the bull side. Such heavy shorts as Kaufman, of St. Louis, were displaying so much eagerness to cover as to stage.

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